

MORAN'S MACHINE RUINS A CANYON

Beautiful City Creek Drive Way
Will be Useless Until it
Is Removed.

ORDERED OUT BY COUNCIL.

But Like J. Street Scenic Railway It
Still Continues to Do Business
At the Old Stand.

When the "American" party came in to power two great detriments existed to the creation of a most beautiful driveway which was planned to become the greatest beautifying movement the city had known.

These detriments were P. J. Moran, and the lack of a bridge along the eastern wing of the canyon boulevard, which was almost completed when the change in administration came.

To contribute his share of the delinquency, P. J. Moran operated an offensive rock crusher in City Creek canyon near the mouth. Its eternal noise made driving dangerous, and the entire canyon unattractive. Its ever accompanying cloud of dust made it a disagreeable thing to pass, even if one drove horses immune to thundering noises.

The people rose in their indignation and demanded its removal. That was two years ago. The city council ordered it removed. It remains there today. Pat J. Moran has continued to crush rock there. The canyon has continued in its unattractiveness.

BEFORE THE MAYOR.
While the people have protested Pat has laughed. How long is the condition to remain? Councilman Wells took up the matter with Mayor Bruns, took in connection with Pat's laugh when he heard he was expected to remove his J street scenic railroad. That was the day before yesterday. Today Pat is loading wagons at the J street edifice in the same old manner. The canyon rock crusher is no nearer to removal than it was two years ago when it was first ordered out.

COMMERCIAL CLUB FUND.
On City creek canyon the Commercial club spent \$5,000 to build a concrete bridge over the creek, and build the boulevard along the east canyon wall. For other sources \$15,000 was spent, and yet the driveway is useless. Those who have been over it declare that there is no more inspiring view in all the intermountain country, than that coming down the east wing, out of the canyon to the bench land, where the drive is planned to run along the hills to Fort Douglas.

ALMOST A DRIVE.
All that is necessary to do is to bridge one gulch, fill it in and grade a few rough places. The whole expenditure need not exceed \$1,000 to make it usable, plus the removal of Pat Moran's noise machine in the canyon.

INVESTMENT USELESS.
After that, when funds are available, the problem of planting trees along the way, and fencing the drive may be taken up, but it will not have any chance to take its place in popular favor so long as the rock crusher remains. It represents an investment of nearly \$20,000 and why should one contractor continue through the years to render this investment useless to the public which made it to help beautify Salt Lake?

AN ANCIENT PROMISE.
C. S. Burton, vice president of the Commercial club, who took a very active part in raising the Commercial club fund which went to bridging City creek, declared today that he regretted that the boulevard one of the things the city could profit most by in arranging it for traffic. "It was a splendid idea to have it," said Mr. Burton, "and it should never have been allowed to drop out of public notice. When the protests against Pat Moran's gravel crusher first went in, he came to me, as I was one of the signers, and assured me it would be removed in the very near future. I recall that it was not, and that the matter was carried to the council, where an order was secured for its removal, but it was never carried out."

U. C. T. AT LAGOON.
Worthy Object to Benefit from "Commercial" Outing Tomorrow.

The Utah Commercial Travelers, otherwise known as the "U. C. T.," will take an outing to Lagoon tomorrow, and the day promises to be one of unusual interest. The members of the organization are noted as "hustlers," and they are going to make of this excursion something long to be remembered. To this effect, U. C. T. has an exceedingly worthy object in view. It being none other than to assist in providing a home for boys at Canyon Crest. The entire proceeds of the day will be devoted to the furtherance of that most excellent cause. The program for tomorrow will be an interesting one. The Travelers are merry-makers ever, and this occasion will be no exception to the rule. A feature of the day's sports will be a game of baseball, played between the

People are eating more chocolates since the advent of

Sweet's Milk Chocolates

The natural result of the creation of a confection that meets the popular appreciative taste. You'll eat more, too, after the first trial.

Sweet Candy Co.,
Manufacturing Confectioners.

"fats" and the "lean." Twelve autos filled with men of the "grip" will come to the resort from Ogden. The whole-sale houses of Salt Lake will close for the occasion, and many of the retail establishments will also pull down the blinds and permit their employees to join in the outing.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED.
E. D. Hashimoto, Labor Agent, Accused of Attempting to Defraud.

Alleging that E. D. Hashimoto, the Japanese labor agent, and his foreman, K. Yamashita, conspired together to defraud the city and other merchants in this city, S. D. Parver today filed suit in the district court against Hashimoto, Heber M. Wells and the Utah Savings & Trust company, to recover the total sum of \$413.34 alleged to be due on checks cashed by plaintiff and his predecessors in interest for laborers of Hashimoto.

It is alleged that for some time past Hashimoto had informed the merchants that checks issued by his foreman, Yamashita, were all right and they had been cashed without any protest. There was evidence, a change in his methods, however, as on June 20, 1907, plaintiff and several well known firms in the city cashed checks issued in the usual manner by Hashimoto's foreman, but when they were presented at the Utah Savings & Trust company for payment they were not honored.

The firm which cashed the checks for Jap laborers on the date and who assigned their claims to plaintiff are: Rowe & Kelly Co., P. H. O'Neil, I. Cline & Co., H. A. Rabbe Co., Gray Bros. & Co., and J. Solomon & Son. Judgment is asked of defendants for the full amount of the checks together with interest from June 20.

CHARGE IS WIFE BEATING.
J. J. Norton in Police Court Accused of Brutal Conduct.

J. J. Norton was placed on trial in the police court this morning on the charge of battery upon his wife. The accused was defended by Atty. William Newton. Mrs. Norton testified that she was with her husband at the Salt Palace, and that he became enraged at her. She declared that he threw her against a door with such force that her head was cut and she was rendered unconscious. Mr. Norton declared that he was angry at his wife because she was going to leave him. He admitted taking hold of her arm and said she received the injury from a swinging door. She testified that she was taken to the hospital and that the case under advisement until tomorrow morning.

The case of the City vs John Brown and Heber Shingleton, charged with the larceny of 1,500 pounds of coal from the R. O. W. Hall property, was tried this morning. One of the witnesses, a 12-year-old lad named Charles Hoffman, testified that he had seen the coal being taken from a car. Shingleton asked the boy: "Where were you at the time?" "I was in a car," he replied. "What were you doing?" "I was thrown out coal; I got as much coal as you did." The case was taken under advisement until tomorrow morning.

James Merron, accused of embezzling \$500 from the Western Newspaper Union, was up for preliminary hearing this morning, but the matter went over until Sept. 10 on motion of the defense.

FRUITFUL MOAPA VALLEY.
W. D. Livingston Tells of the Products of a Semi-Tropical Climate.

W. D. Livingston has returned from a trip to Moapa valley, Nev. He says that the irrigated lands company, a Utah corporation, has secured all the available lands of Moapa valley, which is situated in Lincoln county, Nev., within seven miles from the San Pedro railroad, on either side. The tract comprises some 10,000 acres, and the purpose of the company is to sell out the ground in parcels not to exceed 10 acres each. The officers of the corporation mentioned are T. H. Fitzgerald, president; M. D. Landreth, vice president; W. D. Livingston, secretary and manager, and other stockholders are John J. Smith of Lodi, James A. Melville, Van D. Spalding, J. R. Van Evers, Hart J. Fitzgerald and Porter B. Fitzgerald. The Moapa valley is semi-tropical, as much so as any portion of southern

California. The best paying product of the section is the cantaloupe, which is ready for market as early as June 20 and thrives until nearly the last of August. Producers realize \$200 an acre from their cantaloupes, at \$1 a crate. After the cantaloupes are picked, the same ground is replanted with vegetables that mature in the early winter. The specialties for this planting consists principally of heavy lettuce, radishes, onions, etc., and they are placed upon the market at a time when prices are the highest of the entire year. Grapes, figs and peaches grow exceptionally fine and plentifully in Moapa valley.

NO IDEA OF MELODY.

M. J. Brines, the tenor, returned this morning from a two weeks' absence in the mountain wilds near Hailey, where he went to study bird music, with a view to writing songs representing the peculiar melodies of the various kinds of birds and feathered songsters. Mr. Brines incidentally went also to catch fish and invigorate himself with fresh supply of ozone. He was unable to discover that fish have any clear idea of melody.

WILL VISIT YELLOWSTONE.

Secretary Straus Inspects Federal Offices Before Leaving Salt Lake.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus will leave tonight for a visit to the Yellowstone before returning east. He is spending today in calling at the various federal offices to acquaint himself with the special features of their routine, as well as general conditions coming within the sphere of his department. Secy. Straus said he had enjoyed himself while in Salt Lake, which he believes, has the greatest possibilities, and was pleased with the business conditions obtaining here. He is a graduate of Columbia class of 1871, and a man of the widest experience in business affairs.

MAKES FLYING TRIP.

Vice Pres. Bidwell of Rock Island Spends Few Hours in Salt Lake.

Third Vice President W. B. Bidwell of the Rock Island and party came in yesterday and left last evening, for the Yellowstone on a pleasure trip. Mr. Bidwell is no stranger here, as he was formerly freight agent for the Santa Fe at San Francisco, and afterwards traffic manager, and made many a trip to Salt Lake. He is a great admirer of W. S. Babcock, assistant general traffic manager for the Rio Grande, whom he always visited when in this city.

BACK TO VERMONT.

Ellsworth G. Clark Arrested for Robbing New England Postoffice.

Ellsworth G. Clark, who was arrested at Provo on Wednesday, charged with robbing the postoffice at Craftsbury, Vermont, and who has since been in the county jail here, will be conveyed to the scene of his alleged wrongdoing. He appeared today before United States Commissioner Charles Baldwin, was placed under bonds in the sum of \$5,000, and ordered to be taken back to the Green Mountain state.

Clark was unable to furnish the required bail, and was taken to the county jail. United States Marshal William Spry will take the prisoner to Vermont, to be held in three freight cars, bound and ordered to light extradition, in fact, he seems to have no friends and no money, and is in the language of the street, "up against a hard proposition."

IN VOLUNTARY VOLUNTEERS.
Alfred H. Love, for 40 years the president of the Universal Peace union, was discussing the recent conference at The Hague.

"War bears hardest on the private soldier," he said. "I think that if the world would delegate to The Hague, with full authority, a lot of private citizens from some recent war—young men without arms, young men without legs, young men without noses—the universal peace would come at once."

"Whenever I think of private soldiers and war, I think of one of our own American revolutions. There was a general who promised to send into the field 200 volunteers from his district. There, he said, the people were further to extend their wrongs with powder and shot."

"The general retired to his district, and in a week his 200 volunteers were in three freight cars, bound and foot. Along with them the general sent this message to headquarters: 'I transmit herewith the 200 volunteers promised. Please return the ropes at once.'"

LATE LOCALS.

Bank Clearings—Today's local bank clearings amounted to \$34,693.22, as against \$532,301.86 for the same day last year.

Back From Logan—State Auditor J. A. Edwards returned from Logan yesterday afternoon where he has been for several days attending court.

Meeting Postponed—The board of public works has postponed its regular meeting from tonight until next Thursday night, Aug. 29, when bids will be opened for several sidewalk extensions.

Plum Alley Closed—The unhallowed precincts of Plum alley are closed while that thoroughfare is being asphalted. It will then be no longer a repository for vile mud and filth in wet weather.

Excursion North—There will be a big excursion tomorrow to northern Utah and Idaho points, and to the Yellowstone. Tickets are good for 30 days to Idaho points, 15 days to Utah northern points and seven days to Yellowstone.

Fair Committee Meets—The executive committee of the State Fair association met this afternoon to discuss the concessions, the awarding of contracts for the cattle building, and arranging for space for the dry farming exhibits and the manufacturers' display.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Worthington of Keith-O'Brien's has gone to the far east on a two weeks' vacation.

Hon. W. W. Ritter and a party of 19 others will leave tomorrow night on a week's trip to the Yellowstone.

Mrs. Adolph Volmer will leave next Saturday, for southern California where she will visit for the next five or six weeks.

LOUD IN PRAISE OF THE CAREY ACT

Wyoming Senator's "Rider" in
General Appropriation Bill
Of 1894, Important.

WEST GAINS GREATLY BY IT.

Mass of Information Presented by
New York Daily to Show Wonderful
Stakes Made as Result.

Special Correspondence.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Evening Post of this city yesterday presented a mass of information on the conversion of western prairie land by irrigation and under the provisions of the Carey act. The article follows in its entirety:

In August, 1894, just as Congress was on the eve of adjournment, a rider was placed upon the general appropriation bill that subsequent developments have proven to be one of the wisest and most important pieces of legislation ever enacted for the development and upbuilding of the west. This was the Carey act, which Senator Joseph M. Carey of Cheyenne, Wyo., was the author. Stated in the briefest possible terms, it provided for the donation of not more than 1,000,000 acres of the United States land, each of the states in which desert public lands are located, conditional upon the reclamation of such lands by the state or under state control.

AIDS STATE IRRIGATION.

State irrigation under the operation of the Carey act has now attained proportions that compare not unfavorably with the results being accomplished by the great scheme of national reclamation under the Reclamation act. The Carey act, which was passed by Congress in 1894, has been a great success in America is being carried to a successful completion in Idaho under the provisions of the Carey act, and the project is being carried out by it. It calls for a total investment of private capital in reservoirs, dams, canals, and laterals in excess of \$20,000,000, for the reclamation of not more than 2,000,000 acres of land that now form part of the desert. If it is assumed that the average size of the land units to be irrigated is 160 acres, then the Carey act is the instrumentality for the provision of homes for fully 50,000 American farmers, and the reclamation of 250,000 persons.

ACCEPTED BY UTAH.
Idaho, Wyoming and Oregon are the three states in which the greatest progress has been made in Carey act irrigation, although Montana is now taking a conspicuous part in the work. One important project is now under way in Colorado, with strong probabilities that numerous others will soon follow.

Idaho and Nevada have accepted the provisions of the act, but none of the selections of desert lands for reclamation in those states has been approved by the secretary of the Interior. North Dakota and South Dakota remain strangely apathetic. In New Mexico there is a very general desire that Congress extend the Carey act, but the last legislature was too busy shaking the plum tree to pay attention to legislation designed to benefit the people. The law would be particularly beneficial to New Mexico for the reason that in that territory there are suitable locations for a very large number of small irrigation projects that could be carried out at a little cost if the public lands affected could be segregated in the same manner as in the states.

PROJECTS UNDER WAY.
The following table—although it may not be entirely complete—will give a very fair idea of the extent of state irrigation under the Carey act, showing approximately the number of acres of land in each state that will be reclaimed by projects now under way:

Idaho	600,000
Wyoming	715,000
Oregon	450,000
Montana	102,000
Colorado	50,000
Total	2,147,000

CORPORATE ENTERPRISE, ALSO.

Between state irrigation under the Carey act, and national irrigation under the Reclamation act, the Carey act has no competitor. The field is wide open for both. In general it may be stated as the intention of the government to handle under the national reclamation such projects as are of great magnitude, or from the engineering or legal difficulties, unlikely to prove attractive to private capital. However, the majority of the projects of this character are not always a bar against corporate enterprise is proven by the great project now nearing completion by the Twin Falls Land and Water company on the Snake River, Idaho. Water is diverted from the Snake river by means of a dam 2,000 feet long, 80 feet high, and 450 feet wide at the base. When completed it will irrigate 410,000 acres of virgin land, making it an enterprise of great magnitude than any of similar character so far undertaken or even projected by the national government. A very large body of land under this project is already "under the ditch."

ONE CHANGE EFFECTED.

Two years ago there were not a half-a-dozen houses on the whole domain. Today there are more than 1,000 farm houses and four thriving towns—Twin Falls, Kimberly, Buhl and Hanson. The largest of the towns is Twin Falls, which already has 80 business houses, a hotel costing \$100,000, electric lights, telephone system, and the beginning of a sewer system, with a population of more than 3,000.

OTHER IDAHO PROJECTS.

The other Idaho projects being carried forward under the same law are the Marysville Canal company in Freer county, covering 675 acres; the American Falls Canal and Power company, Bingham county, 51,000 acres; the Canon Canal project, Canon county, 11,835 acres of public lands and 8,000 acres of private land; the Glens Ferry Land and Irrigation company, 18,000 acres; the Mullens Canal and Reclamation company, 65,000 acres; the Lost River project, 140,000 acres; the Lost River Reclamation company, 115,000 acres; and the Idaho Irrigation company, 45,000 acres.

WYOMING ACTIVITIES.

The largest Carey act project so far undertaken in Wyoming is that of the Oregon Basin company, which will irrigate 200,000 acres of land on the South Fork of the Shoshone river. It is expected that all of this land will be under the ditch some time in 1907. Other important projects in Wyoming are those of the Big Horn Basin Development company, 32,429 acres; the Big Horn Basin Colonization company, 20,669 acres; the Ford Laramie Canal &

Reservoir company, 57,000 acres; the Medicine Wheel Canal company, 54,000 acres; the Eden Canal & Irrigation company, 64,000 acres; and the Western Irrigation company, 29,000 acres. There are a number of other projects in this state, no one of which will reclaim more than 20,000 acres.

AMENDMENT PROBABLE.

Ex-Senator Carey, the author of the act, stated in a recent interview with the writer that when the act passed it was generally understood among his colleagues in the senate that if any state should secure the reclamation of the maximum amount permitted by the Carey act, and feel the need of the amendment of the law to permit of the patenting of still larger amounts of the public domain to the state, there would be no difficulty in securing such an amendment. Both Idaho and Wyoming are now within measurable distance of the time when every acre permitted to be segregated under the existing law will be irrigated. In neither of these states has Carey act irrigation been applied or projected to nearly all the land readily available. It is therefore probable that an amendment will be proposed to the law permitting the donation of 2,000,000 or more acres to any state able to secure the reclamation of such amounts.

OREGON WIDE AWAKE.

The most important state project under way in Oregon, under the Carey act, is the Deschutes Irrigation & Power company—really a consolidation of three smaller projects comprising in all 25,000 acres of land. That land thus being reclaimed are all in the desert between Crooked river on the north, Bear Creek mountains on the south, and the Deschutes river on the west.

COLORADO HAS BEEN SLOW.

Considering the topographic advantages of an abundant water supply available in Colorado, capitalists have been strangely slow to seize the opportunities open to them for profitable enterprises in that state. The act was accepted by the state legislature 11 years ago, but not until within the past few months was an important project started under its provisions. That project, a reservoir to be located on the Snake river—a tributary of the Yampa. This enterprise is being conducted by the Snake River Cattle and Horse Company, which is located on the Snake river, deriving its waters from the mountains north of Hahn's peak. The dam will be 55 feet high and 127 feet wide at the top, impounding enough water for the irrigation of from 50,000 to 65,000 acres of land. In addition to the water for irrigation, the project will be constructed, the plan costing about \$300,000. This, however, represents a first cost of plant of only \$6 for each acre of land reclaimed. The average first cost of government irrigation projects amounting to \$35 a acre. By building the dam 35 feet higher, its storage capacity is amply and the lands available, it is probable that this will ultimately be done.

OFFERS SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The Carey act is peculiar in that its provisions offer special advantages to both settlers and construction companies. As stated by C. W. Vanlandingham, general sales agent who has made a particular study of all public land questions, this law affords to capital the only opportunity to share in the reclamation of the Arid Empire. Irrigation enterprises, conducted by private persons or corporations, are impracticable under either the Homestead or the desert land laws; but under the Carey act capital is absolutely secure, while the rights of settlers are fully protected by state supervision and control. The state, in fact, owns the land until the settler has paid for his water rights; and deferred payments for the water rights are a lien on the land in favor of the construction company until they have been fully liquidated.

SETTLERS GET BIG BENEFITS.

The advantages to the settlers consist in the extremely easy terms offered, and in the fact that the ownership of the irrigation system passes into their hands when the construction company has been paid. Each state has its own laws, defining the terms upon which ownership of lands and water rights may be acquired. The two are inseparable. The lands segregated under the Carey act cannot be acquired without the water rights, nor can the water rights be acquired without the land. Most of the states have modeled their laws after those of Idaho, which are, therefore, fairly typical. Under these laws, the land may be made either a person or by agent, the amount being limited to 160 acres to one person. No resident is required until within six months after notice of the land is ready for delivery. After that time residence is continuous until final proof, which is usually made within 90 days, but which can be made at any time within three years after delivery of water. One-eighth of the land is required to be cultivated, and Carey act entries are assignable.

ENCOURAGES HOME SEEKERS.

These liberal provisions of the law are particularly attractive to homeseekers. Suitable reclamation of the land is required; but at the same time residence is not required until water is ready for delivery, and until conditions are such that life is tolerable. The fact that entries are transferable and title easily acquired are of inestimable value in giving credit to members of these new communities that are being established in the desert with both bankers and merchants.

ASSISTS POOR MAN.

The consideration is of the highest importance to the man who is poor in this world's goods, but who cherishes the laudable ambition to acquire a home. The price of land is 50 cents an acre, payable to the state, 25 cents at the time entry is made and 25 cents payable on the making of final proof. The price of water rights varies from \$10 up to \$25 an acre, payable in annual installments, in most cases of \$2 an acre, with interest at 6 per cent on deferred payments. It is not unusual in the wonderfully fertile virgin soil of these irrigated lands to realize more than enough from the first crop to pay for the water rights of the land and perpetual water rights.

SHUMAKER SAYS HE KNOWS NO SECRETS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—James M. Shumaker, former superintendent of the capitol at Harrisburg, who pleaded illness and remained secluded in his home at Johnstown during the investigation of the capitol building scandals, now declares he will tell everything he knows. Shumaker alleges the manipulation of funds was engineered by high state officials for the purpose of covering up a shortage in the treasury and to save the name of a former United States senator of Pennsylvania, now deceased. In a conversation over the telephone, Shumaker declared the reports that he had threatened to disclose secrets of the capitol scandal are false. He added he had nothing to conceal and was ready to explain in court his part of all transactions.

STEAMSHIP LINES AT WAR.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—The Cunard line offers first cabin passage from Hamburg to New York for \$127.50, including free transportation expenses to Liverpool. The Hamburg-American line offers a reduction to \$107.50, the North German Lloyd to \$117.50. This rate war is the result of futile negotiations for a rate agreement between the two lines.

GOV. SHELDON SMELLS RAT.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 22.—On the ground that the movement is in the interest of the corporations Gov. Sheldon has declined to appoint delegates to a national convention called at St. Louis of business men to recommend amendments to

McDonald's Bitter Sweets are the highest quality of Chocolate made. Money can't buy any better.

Half pound 40c. Pound 80c.

the state and national constitutions in the hope of harmonizing federal and state jurisdictions and authority. The call cites the North Carolina conflict as evidence of an approach to the danger line.

GAYNOR VERY SICK.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 22.—John F. Gaynor, the contractor, convicted of complicity in the Savannah harbor frauds, is critically ill. Physicians advise his release from jail.

A PROFANE SILENCE.

Justice Harlan of the supreme court plays golf intemperately, and Justice McKenna is only a trifle less devoted to the game. They were taking their accustomed cross-country walk on the Chase links a few days ago when it came McKenna's turn to play. He built a sand tee most carefully, sized up the distance to the next hole, made wind calculations, then raised his driver, made a mighty swing, missed. For full ten seconds he stood and looked at the little ball resting securely on its sand pile. It was Justice Harlan who finally spoke. "That is the most profane silence I have ever heard, McKenna," Utica Press.

DESERTED IOWA TOWNS.

Our state is so young that many are still in active life who assisted in laying its foundations, and yet we have many deserted villages. There are probably few of the older counties in the state that have not their deserted villages.

Des Moines county has several, the most important of which was Kossuth, a town of some pretensions in the northern part of the county. It boasted of a new academy, where the higher branches were taught. It was a place of some commercial importance. When the iron horse sought its way northward from Burlington it passed two miles to the eastward of Kossuth. Medapolis began and it soon became apparent to Medapolis that it was most important that Kossuth be wiped out. Many of the houses were gradually moved from Kossuth to the railroad town, and today practically nothing remains of Kossuth.—Burlington Hawkeye.

According to Rules.

Sentry: You can't leave.
Soldier: But I have the captain's oral permission.
Sentry (importantly): Let's see it!
—Translated for "Transatlantic Tales" from Il Mottio per Ridere.

WEATHER REPORT

TODAY'S TEMPERATURE.

6 a.m.	64
7 a.m.	64
8 a.m.	65
9 a.m.	65
10 a.m.	65
11 a.m.	65
12 m.	65
1 p.m.	65

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

Highest	61
Lowest	62

SIX BEST SELLING BOOKS

FOR MONTH OF JULY

- According to reports from the leading book sellers of the country, the six books which have sold best in the order of demand during the month are:
1. The Lady of the Decoration. Little \$1.00
 2. The Brass Bowl. Vance 1.50
 3. The May Queen. Green 1.50
 4. The Port of Missing Men. Nicholson 1.50
 5. The Princess Virginia. Will-Hamson 1.50
 6. New Chronicles of Rebecca. Virginia 1.25

In addition to the above we have a large stock of other popular books of the day. DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 6 Main Street.

DIED.

ROOKS.—Aug. 22, 1907, C. Leland Rooks, born Jan. 3, 1824.
Funeral from residence of his mother, Nellie C. Taylor, 123 K street, Saturday, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock.

CARNES.—Mrs. Anna Carnes, in this city last Sunday, aged 85 years.
Funeral will take place Friday afternoon at 4:30 from O'Donnell & Co.'s funeral chapel, Interment Cavalry cemetery.

R. E. Evans, Florist, 86 S. Main St. Floral Designs a Specialty. 'Phone 961.

UNION DENTAL CO

218 South Main.
HONEST WORK.
HONEST PRICES.

Painless Extraction of Teeth or No Pay. All Work Positively Guaranteed. 'Phones Bell 112-7, Ind. 112-8.

JOSEPH SMITH Monument

An interesting book containing a full account of the trip of the Centennial Monument from Utah to Vermont and the dedication of the Monument.

What it Contains.
Descriptions and fine illustrations of the old Smith farm in Sharon, Vermont, the Monument and the Memorial Coliseum. With a history of the farm, its purchase and vivid account of the building of the Monument, the difficulties overcome,